

HOW CONGRESS PASSES THE TIME

Senate Calls Upon Secretary Alger For Information.

PEACE TREATY DISCUSSED

Senator Bacon Pleads For Action Upon His Resolutions and Is Opposed by Senators Chandler and Carter—The President Supplies Information About Peace Negotiations—House Wrestles With Army Bill.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—An effort on the part of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, to obtain consideration in the Senate to-day for the Indian Appropriation bill, precipitated a running debate, which occupied all the time until the Senate, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session on the peace treaty.

A House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to admit to West Point Military Academy as a student Andres Poute Ruego, of Venezuela, was adopted at the opening of the session to-day.

HEALTH OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Mr. Mason (Illinois) called up his resolution offered Saturday afternoon and presented a resolution in an amended form as follows:

Whereas, a large number of the sailors and soldiers of the United States are now in the Philippine Islands, or on their way there; and,

Whereas, there are differing newspaper reports as to the condition of the health of the soldiers and sailors; and,

Whereas, it is reported by the press that there is a large percentage of those who are made sick by reason of the climate of said islands; and,

Whereas, it is stated upon good medical authority that during the late years as high as 50 per cent. of the soldiers unaccounted for that climate have died by reason of the said climate; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish for the information of the Senate a statement as to the percentage of our soldiers who are sick and have been sick and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate in said islands, and to set forth when, according to the generally accepted terms, the sickly season begins in the said islands.

The resolution was adopted. A bill was passed changing the place of meeting of the United States Court for the Southern District of Mississippi from Mississippi City to Biloxi.

THE PEACE TREATY.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) called up the pending Indian Appropriation bill, and asked the Senate to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Jones (Arkansas) said that when he and other Senators agreed to vote next Monday on the peace treaty, it was their understanding an opportunity would be afforded to vote first upon certain pending resolutions, which are pertinent to the main question.

Mr. Allison replied that he had no desire to interfere with any matters pertaining to the treaty, but in the absence of formal notice of any Senator to speak to-day, he thought it an opportune time to take up the Indian bill.

Mr. Jones said there was a desire that the resolution be passed upon by the Senate before the treaty was voted

upon. Personally he was ready to vote to-day.

THE BACON RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bacon, who was anxious to obtain action upon his resolutions, said that unless action should be taken before the vote upon the treaty was taken all of the cognate resolutions would be displaced and rendered null.

After further debate and at the request of Mr. Bacon, the resolutions were laid before the Senate.

MOTION TO REFER.

Instantly Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, entered a motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Bacon thought this scarcely fair, as the motion of Mr. Chandler, he said, meant indisputably that the resolution should die.

Mr. Chandler disclaimed any attempt to dispose summarily of Mr. Bacon's resolution, although he thought they ought to be considered by the committee. He held it was only reasonable that a vote should be had on the resolutions and personally he would not object to a vote next Friday or Saturday. He thought, however, no action bearing in any way upon the treaty ought to be taken by the Senate until the vote was had on the treaty itself next Monday. The pending resolutions would then come up very naturally.

Mr. Bacon, however, his desire was to obtain early action upon the resolutions in order that the House might have an opportunity to pass upon them before the expiration of the present Congress by limitation.

MR. CARTER CONDEMNES.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, discussing not only the resolutions offered by Mr. Bacon, but also the situation as it was presented to the Senate, declared that no public interest and no sound public policy required a vote upon the resolutions at this session of Congress. A favorable vote upon any of the pending resolutions, before the conclusion of the treaty, would be a vote of lack of confidence in the American people. That, he thought, was a preposterous proposition. The treaty now under consideration did not render it either desirable or proper that this Congress should pass upon the future of the Philippine Islands. He declared that there was no disposition on any hand to dispose of the Philippines in any other way than the enlightened judgment and acute intellect of the American people should dictate. So far as he was personally concerned, Mr. Carter said, he was not disposed to mortgage the future or to attempt to embarrass in any manner the action of the next or any other future Congresses.

The treaty did not bind Congress to do anything that was not in consonance with the enlightened sense of the American people. For what purpose, therefore, he asked, do the gentlemen who are urging the adoption of these resolutions seek to bind the action of the next Congress.

MR. BACON EXPLAINS.

Interrupting the speaker, Mr. Bacon said that so far as his resolutions were concerned there was no attempt in them to commit the government to any particular policy except that it did not propose to exercise permanent sovereignty in the Philippines.

Mr. Teller inquired if there was anything in the resolutions to prevent the government from exercising at least temporary sovereignty in the islands, with the intention subsequently of allowing them self government. He believed that, of course, it would be necessary for the United States to exercise some sort of control over the islands, at least for a time.

Mr. Teller then offered an amendment to the resolutions covering his point and Mr. Bacon accepted it.

MR. CARTER RESUMES.

Resuming, Mr. Carter said that Senators were belittling the dignity and destroying the confidence reposed in this country by foreign nations by endeavoring to mortgage the future policy of the government and voting a lack of confidence in the nation by even attempting to adopt such resolutions as were pending. He declared that the passage of such acts was a declaration that the people had no confidence in those who are to be in position to make a disposition of the islands in accordance with the terms of the treaty.

"The adoption of these resolutions," he declared, "would be a pledge to those who are defying the authority of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands. As a nation we cannot afford to have it understood that the United States army was expelled from those islands. Some of the Philippine insurrection seems to have been imported by way of the Hong Kong Philippine junta into this country. I would not vote for such a petty, trifling promise, even if it were to take the entire army of the United States to show the aggregation of Malays, Mohammedans and Filipinos who doubt our authority, that we would not budge one inch."

A CHANGE NEEDED.

Mr. Carter thought this country needed a change in its foreign policy, and thought our trade would amount to much abroad until it is once thoroughly understood that an American citizen would be protected in all his rights in any part of the world. He thought it a shame on the United States Government that many of its citizens, seeking protection, passed by the American Consulates and entered those of Great Britain or France.

Replying to a question by Mr. Mason, Mr. Carter said that the power of the United States was the only authority to-day recognized in the Philippines.

"Being the only responsible government there," said he, "the safety of every citizen on those islands, be he German, English or what not, rests upon us. We cannot say with propriety to the rebel forces on those islands: 'We will give you everything we have fought for if you will only permit us to ratify the treaty of peace with Spain.'"

FULL OF FIGHT.

"We will inquire when this treaty shall have been ratified, who in the islands is in rebellion against our government. If they do not recognize the rights and authority we shall exercise there, we will whip them to death. The soldiers of the United States will not withdraw from those islands until a proper and stable government shall have been established."

The Senate then, at 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session.

At 3:40 p. m. the Senate adjourned. Washington, Jan. 30.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence on file in the State Department bearing upon the peace treaty, and it was read in to-day's executive session. The correspondence was sent in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hear, and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the commissioners to the President and from the President to the commissioners in the Philippines.

The documents are numerous as there were telegrams, let-

ters and reports for almost every day the commissioners were in Paris.

One of the first cablegrams from the President instructed them to demand the cession of Luzon island only of the Philippines, and he told them that full sovereignty should come with it. The reading of the correspondence received the closest attention from Senators.

A BRIEF MESSAGE.

In submitting the papers the President sent a brief message, saying that he transmitted them in accordance with the resolution. The reading consumed the entire executive session, lasting from 2 to 5:30, except a few minutes at the close.

Much of the matter covered the same ground as that already published, but it was presented in the form in which the proceedings were outlined from day to day in the cable correspondence between Secretary Haynes, the President's representative, on the one hand, and Commissioner Day, as the representative of the American Commissioners, on the other.

The principal interest among the Senators attached to the President's instructions to insist upon the cession of the island of Luzon, and after that in the decision to take the entire group of islands. This latter development appeared in the correspondence to be a growth and the suggestion was made by the commissioners to the President as the result of occurrences at Paris after the arrival there of the commissioners. In his dispatch concerning Luzon he said there was but one alternative: The United States must either take the island and assume sovereignty or return it to Spain, and of the two courses he preferred the former.

SPAIN AT FIRST UNWILLING.

Spain was from the first unwilling to cede any of the Philippines, and she made especial objection to letting go of Luzon alone. The commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, urged that to take Luzon and have the other islands in the archipelago in the hands of the Spaniards would be to invite innumerable complaints with other nations, and especially with Europe and with Spain. Much stress was laid upon the probability of future trouble with Spain.

With Luzon under the American administration there would be soon such a vast improvement, they wrote, that the other islands would soon grow more and more rebellious, and with Spain's oppressive methods of government we would soon again find that we had another Cuba at our door. Furthermore, there would be constant filibustering and we should find ourselves spending millions to preserve a state of neutrality just as we did in the case of Cuba prior to our declaration of war on Spain. The General Merritt's testimony on this point was cited and was made the reason for much of the argument in favor of taking the entire group.

The President does not appear to have at any time given explicit instructions to consummate the bargain by taking all the Philippines, but rather, after hearing a full explanation, he have left the matter to the discretion of the commissioners.

The entire controversy was practically over the Philippines, and the question of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Spanish bonds for which the Cuban revenues were pledged. The Spaniards from the first insisted upon an indemnity for the Philippines, and their correspondence shows that after the proposition to pay \$20,000,000 was made the negotiations proceeded much more smoothly, and were soon brought to a close.

COMMISSIONERS OF ONE MIND.

The American commissioners appear to have been of one mind as to the wisdom of taking over all the Philippines with the exception of Senator Gray, who withstanding he signed the treaty, held out to the last against the policy of acquiring these islands. In one notable dispatch he pleaded zealously against the policy as unpatriotic, un-American and inconsistent with probity and good statesmanship.

After a brief debate the Senate refused to print the correspondence.

THE ARMY BILL.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The House put in a hard day's work on the Army bill to-day and to-night when it adjourned 13 of the 20 pages had been completed. The committee amendments giving the President discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each were adopted, and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff 331. A substitute was adopted for the section providing for promotions, which was designed to equalize promotions. A fight was made to reduce the age limit for officers to be appointed to the various staff departments from 50 to 30, but it failed. An amendment was, however, adopted to require a mental and moral as well as a physical examination for such appointees. Much of the time to-day was occupied in short speeches on the general proposition to increase the army and annex the Philippines, and there were several lively personal controversies. The House will meet to-morrow at 11 and whatever time remains before 3 o'clock, after the bill is completed under the five-minute rule, will be devoted to general debate. The heavy weights on both sides will close. The final vote is to be taken at 3 o'clock.

The House adjourned this afternoon at 5:55.

A Record Breaking Snow Storm.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Denver, Col., Jan. 30.—The snow-storm has continued all day over the greater part of Colorado, and it is said by old settlers to be a record breaker. Nearly all the mountain railroads are blocked, and in most cases the companies have given up the hope of operating them until after the storm subsides. Snow slides are reported at many places, but the only loss of life so far known was at Apex, where the family of William Rudolph were buried under tons of ice and snow.

Ex-Senator Garland Buried.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 30.—The remains of the late Hon. Augustus Hill Garland were laid to rest in Mount Holly cemetery this afternoon. The ceremonies attending the funeral and interment were imposing and were witnessed by a great throng. The train bearing the remains and escort reached Little Rock this morning and were met at the station by a committee from the Legislature, the State Supreme Court and other organizations. Governor Jones and his staff were also at the station.

Cold at Chicago.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—Ten degrees below zero at 10 o'clock marked the lowest reached by the mercury this winter in Chicago. The cold is growing more intense and by morning it is possible that 18 degrees below zero will be reached.

MILES AND BRECKENRIDGE

Investigating Commission to Whitewash War Board.

ARMY BEEF WAS EXCELLENT

Report Will Practically Exonerate Every One Except the Generals Named—Testimony of Officials Concerning Meat Ignored and Commissary General Eagan's Administration Praised.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The indications are that President McKinley will before the end of the week receive from the Investigating Commission the full text of its report on the conduct of the war. The report will comprise 40,000 words or more and will have an appendix of 500 pages, setting forth all of the testimony adduced before the commission during its sittings here and elsewhere.

It is fair to presume that the next few days will be full of interest for Secretary of War Alger. The Investigating Commission will now speedily determine just what facts shall be presented to show the efficiency in the War Department. Following is a reliable forecast of the report:

It has been determined by the commission not to mention any names or to make any recommendations, but simply to record under the head of each department and each camp the inefficiencies and scandals which have been developed by the investigation, but the investigation will be so complete that the President will be able to fix the responsibility.

The following is a summary of the report, with the findings as to the different departments and bureaus and the officers in charge thereof:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War ordered the major general commanding to make an inspection tour of the camps. The major general commanding returned the order to him and informed him that he was in the habit of making out his own orders.

The major general commanding was permitted to go to Santiago de Cuba and at the same time the Secretary of War informed General Shafter that General Miles was not to supersede him in command.

A large number of civilians were appointed to staff positions who were without experience, but they rapidly learned their duties.

The charges preferred against the Secretary of War that he and members of his family were interested in sites selected for camps and in contracts are without foundation. The major general commanding recommended the location of camps at Chickamauga and Tampa, and an officer on the staff of General Miles selected the site for Camp Alger.

The Secretary strongly opposed the location of a camp at Miami.

The Secretary of War did not learn of the condition of the troops at Santiago de Cuba until the "round robin" was circulated, when steps were taken to bring the troops North.

ADJUTANT GENERAL ALL RIGHT.

The office of adjutant general, the report says, was administered satisfactorily.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

A sufficient number of inspections were not made by this department. Had they been made the camp conditions would have been as serious as they proved to be. Sanitary precautions would have been adopted, and in the case of Camp Thomas the conditions which finally brought about the removal of the camp would have been discovered long before.

Many of the officers of this department, including the inspector general, were transferred to the volunteer service and placed in command of troops. Their place in the inspection corps being taken by men less experienced in inspection work. The result being epidemics of typhoid and irregularities which, had proper and frequent inspections been instituted, would not have occurred.

The commission will show that this department should be radically reorganized.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

No irregularities have been found in this department, notwithstanding the many charges preferred against it. The contracts for clothing and supplies were found to be carefully drawn. In the matter of horses it was found that prices had been paid for splendid animals ranging between \$105 and \$125—as cheap as any corporation in the country could have bought them. So far as the clothing was concerned, it will be found that in some cases the prices paid were cheaper than those paid for the same articles before the war.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTS.

A long chapter will be devoted to transportation. The commission has found no evidence of scandal in the matter of purchases of transports, notwithstanding charges made that Secretary Alger and Colonel Hecker were scandalously involved. The prices paid for the transports were low, and it was found to-day by a gentleman familiar with the facts that the Government saved half a million dollars through Colonel Hecker's transactions.

There was undue crowding on board the transports, the fault of the quartermaster in charge and the quartermaster officer on board, though it will be admitted that General Shafter should have taken action to prevent such overcrowding.

The commission will present the facts with reference to the transports in order that the President may take such action against the officers responsible as he may deem necessary.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The administration of this department will be commended, and attention will be called to disbursements amounting to about \$25,000,000, and the statement that the Government obtained full value.

Regarding the beef controversy the commission will find:

That the charges that chemicals were used to preserve the beef are without foundation; that the refrigerated beef furnished the army was excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity. Attention will be called to the fact that the beef upon which chemicals were used was placed on board a trans-

port at Tampa by Mr. Powell, and did not belong to the Government.

A SURPRISING FINDING.

With respect to canned beef, the commission will find that the meat was good and underwent no chemical treatment; that in the hot climate of Cuba the fat melted and gave an unappetizing appearance to the contents of the cans, but that they were entirely palatable and healthy.

Stress will be laid upon the failure of the major general commanding to call the attention of the Secretary of War to the character of the beef and canned meat when Dr. Daly first reported the discovery of chemicals, and the fact that he did not bring the matter to the attention of the commission until December 21, nearly five months after the alleged discovery was made.

The report will find Dr. Daly's statements unsupported, and the commission will indicate that it places no credence in them.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

An insufficient number of inspections were made by this department; proper sanitary regulations were not strictly enforced; delay in some instances in furnishing medical supplies.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Administered satisfactorily. General Miles' statement that had the troops in Porto Rico been supplied with money they would have been able to have purchased supplies is not borne out by the paymaster general, who shows that there were a half million dollars with the Porto Rican army.

TO COMMEND THE CAMPAIGN.

No fault will be found with any of the other departments. General Shafter's admission of mistakes will be recited. With respect to the Santiago campaign, the commission will commend it, and will find that the Rough Riders did not fall into an ambush at Las Guasimas, but that the point had been selected as a camping ground.

The report will say there was as much illness in Porto Rico as there was in Cuba, and the climatic conditions were responsible. It will be shown that the Porto Rican campaign was well conducted.

With respect to Montauk Point, the commission will say that the War Department had no idea of the condition of the men returned from Santiago, and that there was a great deal of confusion due to the camping there of 4,500 men and a large number of animals just before the arrival of the army from Santiago.

Only 263 deaths are registered there, 40 of which occurred on the transports.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

WHAT COLLEGES ARE DOING FOR THE COLORED RACE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Jan. 30.—The field secretary in the South of the American Missionary Association, Rev. George W. Moore, of Nashville, has made a protracted and detailed investigation concerning the negro in professional life. His reports that in 1895-96 there were 1,319 students in professional courses in colored schools, and of these 126 are women.

There were 703 students and 76 graduates of theology, 124 students and 24 graduates in law, 284 students and 30 graduates in medicine, and 6 graduates in pharmacy, and 126 students and 40 graduates in nurse training. There were 25 schools in theology, five schools of law and six schools of medicine. In addition to these schools, which have been established for the negro in professional life, the doors of the leading colleges and universities of the North, East and West are open to him.

Since 1895 there have been 136 graduates who received diplomas from reputable medical colleges, making a total of 805. This list does not include the large number of negro men who have graduated from Northern institutions. There are 12 schools for training colored women as nurses, two hundred nurses have been trained and are in training. Provident hospital of Chicago is the pioneer school in this work. The Freedmen's Hospital, of Washington, D. C., is the largest hospital in the country open to colored people. The medical department of Howard University is located at this hospital. It has graduated 224 colored doctors. There are 30 colored practicing physicians in the District of Columbia.

Mohrly Medical College, of Nashville, Tenn., has graduated 319 men in medicine, 35 in dentistry, and 43 in pharmacy. The enrollment for the present is 161 in the department of medicine, 24 in dentistry, and 19 in pharmacy. Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., also has a well equipped medical school. Able corps of colored physicians are associated with white physicians as professors in five of the six medical colleges established in the South for colored men.

There are colored medical associations in several Southern States. There is a national association of colored physicians. There are a number of colored physicians and surgeons in the United States army.

The law department of Howard University in several Southern States. There are a number of colored physicians and surgeons in the United States army.

The law department of Howard Uni-

versity is the largest and best school in the South open to colored men.

Quite a number of colored men have graduated from the law schools of Yale, Harvard, Boston University and the University of Michigan. Colored lawyers practice in many Northern, Eastern and Western States, and in the leading cities of the South.

There are about 400 colored lawyers in this country. They practice in all the courts.

About 1,000 seminary trained men and 2,000 more classed as educated are in the ministry.

The majority of Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers are educated men, but they form only a small wing of the army of colored ministers. There are many intelligent Methodist and Baptist colored ministers. The bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the colored Methodist Episcopal churches, together with their ministers, exercise a wide influence in their churches. Bishop B. W. Arnett, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop Alexander Walters, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, are members of the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has no colored bishops. J. W. E. Bowen, D. D., is the most representative minister of that church. He is a professor in Gammon Theological Seminary, in Atlanta, and was the colored candidate for bishop at the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. M. C. Maron, D. D., was elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society, of that church. G. W. Henderson, D. D., a graduate of the University of Vermont and of Yale Divinity School, is dean of the Straight University Theological School, at New Orleans.

Rev. L. R. Maxwell, a graduate of Atlanta University and Hartford Theological Seminary, is field secretary of the International Sunday school work among the colored people of the South, and Rev. H. H. Proctor, a graduate of Fisk University and Yale Divinity School, is pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Atlanta, Ga.

There are representative colored men in the Baptist ministry. Ike W. H. Brooks, D. D., of Washington, D. C., and Rev. J. M. Waldron, of Jacksonville, Fla., F. D. Grinke, D. D., of ton, D. C., is the leading Presbyterian minister.

Howard University has graduated 162 in theology, Talladega, Straight, Tugalo and Fisk Universities have sent forth many men in the ministry. Richmond Bible Schools have also trained many men for the ministry.

CROP STATISTICS.

THE ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE FOR 1898.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—The final estimates of acreage, production and value of the following crops in the United States for 1898, made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture are as follows:

Wheat—44,655,278 acres, 675,148,705 bushels, \$392,770,320.
Corn—47,721,781 acres, 1,924,184,660 bushels, \$552,023,428.
Oats—25,717,110 acres, 730,056,643 bushels, \$186,405,264.
Rye—1,643,297 acres, 25,657,622 bushels, \$11,875,350.
Barley—2,683,125 acres, 55,792,257 bushels, \$23,061,352.
Buckwheat—678,332 acres, 11,721,927 bushels, \$5,271,462.
Potatoes—2,557,729 acres, 192,306,333 bushels, \$79,574,772.
Hay—42,780,827 acres, 65,376,920 tons, \$398,060,647.

The acreage of winter wheat for the present season is estimated at 29,553,639, which is 2,311,565 acres greater than the area sown in the fall of 1897, and 1,208,899 acres in excess of the winter wheat area actually harvested in 1898.

The acreage of winter rye is estimated at 5.7 per cent. less than that of last year.

COTTON RATE WAR.

SEABOARD AIR LINE'S REDUCTION HERE TO STAY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 30.—The cotton rate war to Southern and Eastern ports, inaugurated a few days ago by the Seaboard Air Line's cut of fifty per cent., and then followed by an additional cut from the same road of five cents per hundred pounds, is here to stay, a joint cotton tariff having been issued by the Southeastern Freight Association, making rates permanent and regular, beginning to-morrow.

Cotton was moved from Atlanta to Liverpool Saturday on a rate of 39 cents, four cents cheaper than cotton was hauled under the old rate from Atlanta to Brunswick or Savannah.

RICHNESS

Is displayed in all housefurnishing goods shown at our store, even when they are sold for prices lower than others charge for much inferior articles. You can always find exactly what you want in the line of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

At prices that will surprise you when the quality is considered. If in need of any of the following goods mentioned below, call and we can show you a separate and distinct bargain in each:

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Bookcases, Combinations